

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DU CHAILLON'S SECOND AFRICAN JOURNEY.
A JOURNEY TO AFRICA, AND FURTHER
PENETRATION INTO EQUATORIAL AFRICA, BY
M. DU CHAILLON. Pp. 40. D. Appleton & Co.
In forming the plan of the journey described in
this volume, it was one of the chief purposes of M.
Du Chaillon, to obtain materials for the vindication
of the narrative of his previous explorations, on which
doubt had been thrown by certain English naturalists
and critics. Although naturally wounded by the un-
generous comments which his statements had called
forth, he cherished no ill will towards his detractors,
and he considered that the time would come when he
would be able to establish the substantial truth of the
accounts which he had given to the public. The record
of his late journey is the present volume contains
ample details concerning the geography, natural his-
tory, ethnology, and manners and customs of the peo-
ple of equatorial Africa, affording conclusive evidence
of the enterprise, persistence, and zeal of the traveler,
the wisdom and courage of his conduct in dealing
with the natives, and his integrity and carelessness
in relating the facts of his experience on the perilous
journey. M. Du Chaillon had the misfortune to lose a
portion of his manuscripts, together with nearly the
whole of his expensive outfit, including a set of pho-
tographic and meteorological apparatus, as his at-
tempt to escape from the hostility of the natives,
whom he encountered toward the end of his route.
Despite of this calamity, and although disappointed
in his hope of reaching a tributary of the Nile, and
thus returning by way of the Mediterranean, his
journey in the interior abounded in novel incidents,
and he furnished his readers with a store of information,
which he has adorned with admirable account in this work.

The starting-point of his tour on the African coast
was the mouth of the river called Foulon Vaz, about
110 miles from Gabon, the principal center of trade
in Western Equatorial Africa. In order to transport
his large equipment from England, he chartered a
schooner of nearly 100 tons burden, and set sail
from Gravesend on the 6th of August, 1863.
The voyage lasted a little more than two
months, and on arriving at the mouth of the
river on the 10th of October, he had the pleasure
of recognizing many of his old friends,
who put off from shore in canoes to welcome the
arrival of the vessel. The rainy season had commenced;
the surf rolled mountain high, and the landing
was not a little dangerous. The first boat, however,
reached the shore without accident. A crowd of
several hundred savages, dancing and shouting with
frantic joy, greeted their well-known guest, after
an absence of four years. The news of his arrival
soon spread through the country. For several days
the natives came trooping in by land and water to
see their friend, and the good things he had brought
with him. At night bonfires were lit, and the throng
of rude, half-dressed, but good-humored negroes
danced around them, making a hideous din with
their grotesque drumming and songs.

The next step was to return on board the schooner,
and prepare to disembark the outfit. It contained,
among other things, a set of astronomical instru-
ments, a store of photographic materials sufficient to
make 2,000 pictures, a large stock of boxes, glass
tubes, and the like, in order to collect insects and
worms, and a quantity of apparatus for the preservation
of stuffed specimens of animals. Three native canoes
were brought alongside the schooner, and in one of
them were placed the scientific instruments, sextants,
chronometers, prismatic compasses, and barometers,
five large Geneva musical boxes for presents
to the chiefs, five barrels of salt meat, a case
of 1,500 rifle bullets, a box of medicines, and
many other valuable articles. The captain of the
schooner, with Du Chaillon, embarked in this
boat, and set off amidst the cheers of the dusky
paddlers. The two other canoes took the surf first,
the rollers were perfectly terrific; the boats seemed
buried in the seething spray; but they gained the
shore in safety. Not so fortunate was the one which
carried "Cesar and his fortunes." The boatmen
swelled up with headlong speed toward the shore,
and instead of riding on their crest, the frail canoe
was swamped by a huge wave, which hurled the pas-
sengers to a distance. The sea was a mass of foam-
ing billows; the strong swimmers were exhausted in
a few moments; but the negroes with great exertions
kept them from sinking, and buoyed them up with
their own bodies. Canoes were launched for the res-
cue from the shore, but they were all upset one after
the other. At length, there was a lull in the fury
of the waves, and taking a favorable moment, a boat
succeeded in reaching the half-drowned men, and de-
livered them from their perilous situation.

After making several excursions in the country of
the Foulon Vaz, M. Du Chaillon started on his jour-
ney for the interior toward the end of September,
1864, having devoted nearly a year to the exploration
of places in the vicinity of the coast. His stores and
outfit filled two large canoes. He took no less than
forty-seven large chests of goods, beside ten boxes
of photographic apparatus and chemicals, and fifty-
voluminous bundles of miscellaneous articles. He
had also in ammunition 500 pounds of gunpowder,
350 pounds of shot, and 5,000 ball cartridges. The
guard consisted of more than a hundred men. The
chief of these was Imla, a stalwart negro of tall
figure and noble bearing; a fellow of clear and
decided ideas, brave as a lion, but docile and
submissive to his master. They were all dressed
in a sort of African uniform, consisting of thick
canvas trousers, blue woollen shirts, and worsted
caps. Each man had a blanket to keep him warm at
night.

The journey through the wilderness for about three
months was attended by no specially adverse cir-
cumstances, when soon after New-Year's Day of 1865,
the small pox broke out with great violence at M. Du
Chaillon's temporary headquarters in an African vil-
lage named Olenka. This event caused almost fatal
obstacles to the progress of the expedition. The first
victim was the head of the King. The awful scourge
spread with terrible rapidity. The people of the
surrounding villages kept themselves at a distance.
Not a day passed without its victims. Each fresh
death was announced by the firing of a gun, a sound
which brought a pang of sorrow to the heart of the
stranger. From morning to night his solitude was
disturbed by the mournful songs which were raised
by the relatives around the corpses of the dead. The
curse of the natives fell thick on the traveler as he
passed through the shape of famine. There was no
one left to gather food. The men who went in
search of it in the neighboring villages were driven
back by the terror-stricken inhabitants, who believed
that they were the carriers of the plague and the
cause of a fatal blow was struck by the death of
the King, whose friendship had stood by Du Chaillon
in every emergency. The once cheerful
prairie of Olenka had now become a valley of the
dead. Each village was a charnel-house. The most
heart-rending sights met the view everywhere. The
wretched victims of the loathsome disease lay about
in sheds and huts; swarms of vultures buzzed
about the still living bodies; an intolerable odor per-
vaded the atmosphere. It is no wonder that even
the courage of Du Chaillon was tempted to quail, and
that he wished himself back amid the health and
sweepers of Europe, though it were only as a street-
sweeper in one of its cities.

It was not until the middle of March, that the ex-
pedition was able to continue the journey. They
soon started toward countries never before visited by
Europeans. After almost incredible hardships they
reached a village far in the interior, called Mouon
Kombo, on the 21st of July, from which place they
were compelled by the hostility of the inhabitants
to retrace their steps, and make the best of their way
back to the coast. They arrived at the Foulon Vaz
on the 21st of September, having spent nearly two
years in their forest explorations.

The results of the expedition are well summed up
by the author in a lucid chapter toward the close of
the volume. The country of equatorial Africa is
covered with an almost impenetrable jungle. It ex-
tends north and south of the equator, from two to
three degrees in breadth on each side of it. Now and
then, an island or prairie is found in this dark sea
of everlasting foliage. The forest is thinly inhabited
by men, not more than thirty by the tribe. There is
neither horse, nor camel, donkey, nor cattle. Men and
women are the only carriers of burden. There are no
domestic animals but goats and fowls. The species

which abound in almost every other part of Africa
are here absent. Neither lions, rhinoceroses, zebras,
giraffes, nor ostriches are known. Not
even gazelles and elands which are so fre-
quent elsewhere are seen in this region. Large
carnivorous animals accordingly are scarce. There
are only leopards, and two or three species of hyenas
and jackals. Little nocturnal animals are more com-
mon, but it is difficult to get at them. Reptiles
abound in the forest. There are a great many snakes
some of which are very poisonous. Lizards also are
abundant in some districts; there is a wonderful vari-
ety of spiders—house spiders, tree spiders, ground
spiders, and several formidable species of all-devo-
ring ants. Dragon flies of beautiful color are met with
near the pools. Bats are very abundant and there
are numerous species of squirrels. Eight kinds of
monkeys are found in different districts. They live
in troops, but when old they usually retire to private
life. A powerful eagle called the guannin makes
perpetual war on the monkeys, whose skulls in many
places whitened the prairie after they have been de-
stroyed by this "leopard of the air." Several varieties
of apes roam the forest at the side of the negroes.
The largest of them all is the gorilla, which may be
truly called the king of the forest. Elephants have
become scarce, and recede further and further
every year to the fastnesses of the interior. M. Du
Chaillon traveled after his wife without hearing the
sound of a gun, the chatter of a monkey, the foot-
step of a gazelle. There was no humming of insects,
no falling of a leaf. The only sound which broke the
solemn silence was the murmur of some hidden
stream. The solitude was chilling, even awful, but
well adapted for the study of nature.

The inhabitant of these mountainous recesses pre-
sents an impressive specimen of primitive man. He
is surrounded by dense forests. No trading canoe
has penetrated to his retirement. He has been shut
out from the world around him. In the course of his so-
litude, he takes the place of others who had dis-
appeared before him. Those who leave the interior
country for the sea-shore never come back to tell
their countrymen of the white man's life. The popu-
lation of the great wooded wilderness is scanty,
although there are a great number of tribes,
speaking different languages and dialects. Each
tribe is divided into many clans, which are often at
var with each other. The government is patriarchal.
Each village has its elder, or chief, but the despotic
power of government is unknown. No one can be put
to death at the will of the chief. The fate of an ac-
cused person is decided by a council of elders. The
intricacies of the law are unknown to them. A tooth
for a tooth, blood for blood, life for life, are the
maxims which compose their simple code. If a man
kills another, though by accident, he is killed him-
self. If a gun goes off by mishap, and kills any one,
the man who held the gun is put to death. Every
one is under the protection of some one. If, by
death, a person is left alone, he runs great risk
of being sold into slavery. Tribes and clans inter-
marry with each other, and this brings about a
friendly feeling among the people. Peculiar to the
same clan cannot marry, although the least con-
sanguinity is considered an abomination, although
the nephew is not hesitating to take his uncle's
wife, nor the son to take his father's wife, except
his own mother. Polygamy and slavery everywhere
exist. The wealth of a man consists first of wives,
next of slaves. Their religion is the same in all
tribes. They all believe in the power of their idol
spirits, charms and fetiches, and in good and evil
magic. Mahometanism has not found its way
into this hostile jungle. The universal belief in
witchcraft causes an untold amount of slaughter.
The appearance of the new moon is regarded with
superstitions fear.

M. Du Chaillon's account of his personal adventures
with the native animals, of course, forms one of the
most interesting portions of his narrative, and will be
eagerly followed by a large proportion of his readers.
Here is the history of a model chimpanzee, which
was sent to England, and afterward perished in the
fire at the Crystal Palace.

A TAME CHIMPANZEE.
On the 1st of November a negro from a neighboring vil-
lage brought a young chimpanzee about three years
old, which had been caught in the woods on the
banks of the Foulon Vaz about three months pre-
viously. The animal was a fine specimen of the
race, and was very tame. He was a little
rascally, and afforded no end of amusement; he
was, however, very tame, like all the others of his
kind. He was brought to the house of the traveler,
and was kept in a cage made of bamboo, several of
the fingers having been broken and healed up in a
discreet way. The chimpanzee was very fond of
milk, and was fed with milk and sugar. He was
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